

CONSERVATION PRACTICE DEFINITIONS AND THEIR CORRESPONDING POTENTIAL TO ADVERSELY IMPACT CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Matrix Designation	Who determines potential effect \1,\2\
FOTG	Access Road (Ft.) (560) – A travel way constructed as part of a conservation plan.	Earth shaping and grading, vegetation removal, placement of gravel culverts, berms, etc.	G	CRS
FOTG	Agrichemical Handling Facility (No.) (702) – A permanent structure with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers, that are used in spraying operations of orchards, vineyards, and cropland.	Removal of vegetation, site grading, placement of concrete and/or building	G	CRS
FOTG	Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste (AU) (591) – Treatment of manure, process wastewater, storm water runoff from lots or other high intensity areas, and other wastes with chemical or biological additives.	To alter the physical and/or chemical characteristics of the waste stream to facilitate the implementation of a waste management system	G	CRS
FOTG	Anaerobic Digester, Ambient Temperature (No.) (365) – An unheated waste treatment impoundment.	To biologically treat waste as a component of a waste management system	G	CRS
FOTG	Animal Mortality Facility (No.) (316) – An on-farm facility for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses.	This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to dispose of animal carcasses	G	CRS
NHCP	Animal Trails and Walkways (Ft.) (575) - A travel facility for livestock and/or wildlife to provide movement through difficult or ecologically sensitive terrain.	Shaping of earth to form an elevated or level bed or crossing and/or building	PG	CRS
FOTG	Aquaculture Pond (Ac.) (397) – A water impoundment constructed and managed for commercial aquaculture production.	Installation of a water body to provide a favorable aquatic environment for producing, growing, harvesting, and marketing commercial aquaculture crops	G	CRS

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NHCP	Channel Stabilization (Ft.) (584) – Stabilizing the channel of a stream with suitable structures.	Heavy construction equipment is generally used and concrete or metal structures are placed into the natural channel bottom and/or sidewalls to control grade and/or flow	G	CRS
FOTG	Clearing and Snagging (Ft.) (326) – Removing snags, drifts, or other obstructions from a channel.	Construction equipment is used to pull fallen or leaning trees from streams, creeks and drainage ditches. Sand bars and debris piles are removed with heavy equipment such as an excavator.	PG	FO if snagging only or excavating form streambed; CRS if vegetation is cleared from banks
FOTG	Closure of Waste Impoundment (No.) (360) – The closure of waste impoundments (treatment lagoons and waste storage ponds), that are no longer used for their intended purpose, in an environmentally safe manner.	Pumping out or excavating waste material, backfilling with soil form berms and other sources	PG	FO if waste is excavated and berm is used as fill; CRS if a borrow site is used for fill or previously undisturbed areas are disturbed
FOTG	Composting Facility (No.) (317) – An aerobic, biological process by which microorganisms, within an appropriate facility, convert organic material such as animal and plant wastes into a stable easily handled material.	Removal of vegetation and grading of site is possible. May vary from placement of a pile of leaves on a site, to placement of a drum, crate or barrel, to construction of a concrete pad and/or covered building.	G	CRS
FOTG	Conservation Cover (Ac.) (327) – Establishing and maintaining perennial vegetative cover to protect soil and water resources on land retired from agricultural production.	Planting improved or native grasses, forbs, or other permanent vegetative other than trees on cropland using normal farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	Conservation Crop Rotation (Ac.) (328) – An adapted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth.	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	Constructed Wetland (No.) (656) - A constructed shallow water ecosystem designed to simulate natural wetlands.	Altering surface drainage to reduce the pollution potential of runoff and wastewater from agricultural lands to water resources	G	CRS

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FOTG	Contour Buffer Strip (Ac.) (332) – Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with parallel, wider cropped strips.	Normal planting of strips of permanent vegetation using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	Contour Farming (Ac.) (330) – Farming sloping land in such a way that preparing land, planting, and cultivating are done on the contour. (This includes following established grades or terraces or diversions.)	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	Contour Orchard and Other Fruit Area (Ac.) (331) - Planting orchards, vineyards or small fruit so that all cultural operations are done on the contour.	Tree planting using hand or mechanical tree planting equipment	PG	CRS
FOTG	Cover Crop (Ac.) (340) – A crop of close-growing grasses, legumes, or small grain grown primarily for seasonal protection and soil improvement. It usually is grown for one year or less, except where there is permanent cover as in orchards.	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	Critical Area Planting (Ac.) (342) – Planting vegetation, such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes, on highly erodible or critically eroding areas (does not include tree planting mainly for wood products).	These areas are highly disturbed, eroded areas to begin with. Farm or heavy equipment is used to shape the area before planting vegetation.	G	CRS
NHCP	Dam (No./Ac. Ft.) (402) – A single-purpose dam designed for temporary storage of floodwater and for its controlled release.	Extensive earthwork is conducted to remove trees, and construct dam and associated pool area. Permanent water is impounded behind dam	G	CRS
NHCP	Dam, Diversion (No.) (348) – A structure built to divert all or part of the water from a waterway or a stream.	An embankment to divert all or part of the water from a waterway in such a manner that it can be controlled and used beneficially or to divert periodic damaging flows from one watercourse to another watercourse thereby reducing the damage potential of the flows.	G	CRS

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FOTG	Dike (Ft.) (356) – An embankment constructed of earth or other suitable materials to protect land against overflow or to regulate water.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to place soil into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider. Soil may be excavated from a nearby source or adjacent to Dike	G	CRS
FOTG	Diversion (Ft.) (362) – A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to excavate a channel and push soil up into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider.	G	CRS
FOTG	Drainage Water Management (Ac.) (554) – Control of water surface elevations and discharge from surface and subsurface drainage systems.	Installation of a system of structures or pumps designed to remove the water required for adequate drainage. The rate of outflow and the level of the water table shall be controlled by structures or pumps.	G	CRS
FOTG	Dry Hydrant (Ea.) (432) – A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.	Excavating for and installing a pipe assembly into a water source	G	CRS
FOTG	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (Ac.) (647) – Manage early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities.	Management of ground cover to maintain an early successional plant community	NG	FO
FOTG	Feed Management (No./AU) (592) – Managing the quantity of available nutrients fed to livestock and poultry for their intended purpose.	Managing the quantity of available nutrients fed to livestock and poultry for their intended purpose	NG	FO
FOTG	Fence (Ft.) (382) – Enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable, permanent structure that acts as a barrier to livestock, big game, predators, or people.	Posts are installed into the ground by drilling a 4"-6" diameter hole 2-3 feet deep approximately 8-12 feet apart. Posts can be driven into the ground instead of drilling. Fences may be from a few hundred feet to several thousand feet in length.	PG	FO

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FOTG	Field Border (Ft.) (386) – A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field by planting or by converting from trees to herbaceous vegetation or shrubs.	Crop field may be planted to grass or trees along a crop field may be removed and planted to grass	PG	FO
FOTG	Filter Strip (Ac.) (393) – An area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from wastewater.	Crop field may be planted to grass or trees along a crop field may be removed and planted to grass	PG	FO
FOTG	Firebreak (Ft.) (394) – A strip of bare land or fire retarding vegetation.	Managing a strip of vegetation adjacent to an area to be protected from wildfire. Ground disturbance is confined within the plow layer.	PG	FO
NHCP	Fish Raceway or Tank (Ft.) (398) – A channel or tank with a continuous flow of water constructed or used for high-density fish production.	Installation of a structure or tank to provide a facility containing flowing water of a suitable temperature and quality for dependable production of fish	G	CRS
FOTG	Fishpond Management (No.) (399) – Developing or improving impounded water to produce fish for domestic use or recreation.	Regulating water flow, feed, and forage in a pond	NG	FO
NHCP	Forage Harvest Management (Ac.) (511) – The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop, or ensilage.	Management of forage by the timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop, or ensilage	NG	FO
FOTG	Forest Site Preparation (Ac.) (490) – Treating areas to encourage natural seeding of desirable trees or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding.	Pushing and piling, chopping, or burning timber trash left over from timber harvest	PG	CRS
NHCP	Forest Stand Improvement (Ac.) (666) – Removing unmerchantable or undesirable trees, shrubs and/or vines from wooded areas.	Undesirables may be cut with chain saw and left on ground, injected with poison and left standing, or cut and removed with forest harvest equipment	PG	FO if operation is by hand, CRS if operation is with heavy equipment

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Matrix Designation	Who determines potential effect \1,\2\
FOTG	Grade Stabilization Structure (No.) (410) – A structure used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels.	A metal pipe with a water control device would be installed through an earth embankment. Embankment could be from 2 - 6 or more feet high, 8 - 10 feet or more wide and several feet or more long. Earth is excavated from nearby source.	G	CRS
FOTG	Grassed Waterway (Ac.) (412) – A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff.	A channel is cut from 12-30 inches deep and 8 to 30 or more feet wide and from 10 to 400 feet or more long. Spoil is placed and spread on nearby crop field.	G	CRS
FOTG	Heavy Use Area Protection (Ac.) (561) – Protecting heavily used areas by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, or by installing needed structures.	This areas are usually worn, disturbed and eroded from animal or vehicle traffic. Area is graded and shaped, and hardened material such as rock crushed rock or concrete is usually placed.	PG	FO if disturbance confined to previously tilled depth; CRS if otherwise
FOTG	Hedgerow Planting (Ft.) (422) – Establishing a living fence of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field.	Small trees/shrubs are usually hand planted using shovel or dibble, in two or more rows	PG	FO if planting shrubs; CRS if planting trees
NHCP	Irrigation Land Leveling (Ac) (464) - Reshaping the surface of the land to be irrigated to planned grades.	Earth moving using leveling blade or heavy equipment.	G	CRS
FOTG	Irrigation Storage Reservoir (No./Ac. Ft.) (436) – An irrigation water storage structure made by constructing a dam.	Extensive earthwork is conducted to remove trees, and construct dam and associated pool area. Permanent water is impounded behind dam.	G	CRS
NHCP	Irrigation System, Microirrigation (No./Ac.) (441) – A planned irrigation system in which all necessary facilities are installed for efficiently applying water directly to the root zone of plants by means of applicators (orifices, emitters, porous tubing, perforated pipe) operated under low pressure. The applicators can be placed on or below the surface of the ground.	A main pipeline is installed 18 - 30 inches deep into a 4-6" wide trench using a trenching machine. Lateral lines are usually placed above ground in the rows.	PG	FO - visual observation on cropland with 50 percent ground visibility; otherwise CRS for archive review.

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FOTG	Irrigation System, Sprinkler (No./Ac.) (442) – A planned irrigation system in which all necessary facilities are installed for efficiently applying water by means of perforated pipes or nozzles operated under pressure.	Pipe is usually placed 18-30 inches into the ground using a trencher. Riser pipes deliver water above ground. A pivot irrigation system could be installed completely above ground with 12 inch wheel tracks spaced 60 or more feet apart.	PG	FO if all above ground; CRS if pipe is below ground
FOTG	Irrigation Water Conveyance – Aluminum Tubing Pipeline (Ft.) (430AA) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed at least 24 inches below the ground in a trench at least 6 inches wide. Excavation is sometimes by backhoe.	G	CRS
NHCP	Irrigation Water Conveyance – Asbestos-Cement Pipeline (Ft.) (430BB) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed at least 24 inches below the ground in a trench at least 6 inches wide. Excavation is sometimes by backhoe.	G	CRS
FOTG	Irrigation Water Conveyance – High-pressure, Underground, Plastic Pipeline (Ft.) (430DD) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed 18- 30 inches below ground into a 4-6 inch wide trench usually dug using a trenching machine	PG	CRS - site reference only
FOTG	Irrigation Water Conveyance – Low-pressure, Underground, Plastic Pipeline (Ft.) (430EE) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed 18- 30 inches below ground into a 4-6 inch wide trench usually dug using a trenching machine	PG	CRS - site reference only
NHCP	Irrigation Water Conveyance – Nonreinforced Concrete Pipeline (Ft.) (430CC) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed at least 24 inches below the ground in a trench at least 6 inches wide. Excavation is sometimes by backhoe.	G	CRS
NHCP	Irrigation Water Conveyance – Reinforced Plastic Mortar Pipeline (Ft.) (430GG) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed at least 24 inches below the ground in a trench at least 6 inches wide. Excavation is sometimes by backhoe.	G	CRS
FOTG	Irrigation Water Conveyance – Steel Pipeline (Ft.) (430FF) – A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.	Pipe is placed at least 24 inches below the ground in a trench at least 6 inches wide. Excavation is sometimes by backhoe.	G	CRS

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FOTG	Irrigation Water Management (Ac.) (449) – Determining and controlling the rate, amount, and timing of irrigation water in a planned and efficient manner.	For most systems, placement of water mimics a rainfall event that provides one inch of water. The surface/subsurface system saturates the soil for 24 hours.	NG	FO
FOTG	Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (Ac.) (453) – Treating in-place material, minespoil (excavated overburden), mine waste, or overburden to reduce downslope movement.	Shaping, grading and drainage will be used to retard movement of in-place material	G	CRS
FOTG	Land Reclamation, Toxic Discharge Control (No.) (455) – Control of acid or otherwise toxic aqueous discharges from abandoned mines or mine waste.	Could involve an elaborate system of detention ponds and limestone percolation beds, or the titration of stabilizing chemicals in to water run-off	G	CRS
FOTG	Land Reconstruction, Abandoned Mined Land (Ac.) (543) – Restoring land and water areas that are adversely affected by past mining practices and increasing the productivity of the areas for a beneficial use.	These areas are highly disturbed from past (pre- 1977) coal extraction activity. Site may be grown up with vegetation and/or bare and eroding.	G	CRS
FOTG	Land Reconstruction, Currently Mined Land (Ac.) (544) – Restoring currently mined land to an acceptable form and for a planned use.	These sites are already or will be highly disturbed from recent mining activity	G	CRS
FOTG	Land Smoothing (Ac.) (466) – Removing irregularities on the land surface by use of special equipment.	Tractor or dozer smooth out field surface to a uniform surface. Usually performed on existing cropland or previously disturbed areas.	G	CRS
NHCP	Lined Waterway or Outlet (Ft.) (468) – A waterway or outlet with an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, or other permanent material. The lined section extends up the side slopes to the designed depth of flow. The earth above the permanent lining may be vegetated or otherwise protected.	Waterway channel is excavated from 12- over 30 inches deep and 2 to over 10 feet wide. Spoil is placed and spread in adjacent field.	G	CRS

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FOTG	Manure Transfer (No.) (634) – A conveyance system using structures, conduits, pumps, valves, or equipment to transfer manure, millhouse or other agriculture waste.	Pump and pipe is usually installed to move waste with force from one place to another. Pipe may be installed underground, concrete box may be constructed.	G	CRS
FOTG	Mulching (Ac.) (484) – Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, not produced on the site, to the surface of the soil.	Usually, composted material, plastic sheeting or other suitable material is placed by hand or machine over the top of a crop field or row bed for crop production	NG	FO
FOTG	Nutrient Management (Ac.) (590) – Managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of plant nutrients.	Part of normal farming activity. Incorporation of fertilizer into the root zone is extent of soil disturbance.	NG	FO
FOTG	Obstruction Removal (Ac.) (500) – Removal and disposal of unwanted, unsightly, or hazardous buildings, structures, vegetation, landscape features, trash, and other materials.	This could be limited to man-made obstructions to natural obstructions such as rock, and will vary greatly from job to job	G	CRS
FOTG	Open Channel (Ft.) (582) – Constructing or improving a channel, either natural or artificial, in which water flows with a free surface.	Excavation of soil and shaping or grading of bottom and banks of channel using heavy equipment	G	CRS
FOTG	Pasture and Hayland Planting (Ac.) (512) – Establishing and reestablishing long-term stands of adapted species of perennial, biennial, or reseeding forage plants. (Includes pasture and hayland renovation. Does not include grassed waterways or outlets on cropland.)	The actual planting activity is done using normal farm equipment. The planting operation could be conducted on previously cropped land, or cleared land converted from forest or native vegetation.	PG	FO if on land with crop history; CRS if land is converted from forest, shrub or native vegetation.
FOTG	Pest Management (Ac.) (595) – A system of managing pests (including diseases, weeds, insects and other invertebrates, and wildlife) to reduce adverse effects on plant and animal growth, crop production, farm profitability and environmental resources.	Part of normal farming operation and seldom, if ever, disturbs soil below normal plow layer on cropland or other land	NG	FO

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FOTG	Pipeline (Ft.) (516) – Pipeline installed or conveying water for livestock or for recreation.	Pipe is placed 18- 30 inches below ground into a 4-6 inch wide trench usually dug using a trenching machine	PG	FO - visual observation on cropland with 50 percent ground visibility; otherwise CRS for archive review.
FOTG	Pond (No.) (378) – A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout.	Earthwork is completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate soil and either spread nearby, or place to construct a dam. Water will be impounded.	G	CRS
FOTG	Pond Sealing or Lining – Bentonite Treatment (No.) (521C) – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	Pond Sealing or Lining – Compacted Clay Treatment (No.) (521D) – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	Pond Sealing or Lining – Flexible Membrane Lining (No.) (521A) – Installing a fixed lining or impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	Pond Sealing or Lining – Soil Dispersant (No.) (521B) – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	Precision Land Forming (Ac.) (462) – Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.	Earthmoving equipment such as a fixed blade, grader, or earth pan is pulled across a field in several directions	G	CRS
FOTG	Prescribed Burning (Ac.) (338) – Controlled fire applied to a predetermined area.	Controlled fire applied to a predetermined area	NG	FO

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NHCP	Prescribed Grazing (Ac.) (528) – A practice in which two or more grazing units are alternately rested and grazed in a planned sequence for a period of years, and rest periods may be throughout the year or during the growing season of key plants.	The actual practice is management by moving livestock animals based on available forage, and specifies areas will not be over-grazed	NG	FO
FOTG	Pumping Plant (No.) (533) – A pumping facility installed to transfer water for a conservation need, including removing excess surface or ground water; filling ponds, ditches or wetlands; or pumping from wells, ponds, streams, and other sources.	Permanent structure consisting of pump, motor and water conveyance appurtenances. Facility may be housed in a shed or small building.	G	CRS
NHCP	Residue and Tillage Management: Mulch Till (Ac.) (345) – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting.	Part of normal farming operation which allows for the tillage of crop fields using normal farming equipment	NG	FO
NHCP	Residue and Tillage Management: No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed (Ac.) (329) – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops in narrow slots or tilled strips in previously untilled soil and residue.	Part of normal farming operation allows for the tillage of strips within the crop field. Other areas are left in herbaceous vegetation or previous crop residue for the current growing season. Requires special equipment.	PG	FO if tillage operations are less than 8" and practice previously applied to APE; CRS if tillage operations are more than 8" or first time application
NHCP	Residue and Tillage Management: Ridge Till (Ac.) (346) – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on preformed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.	Part of normal farm operation except that crop rows are shaped into ridges 2-8 inches high and 4-12 inches wide using normal farming equipment	PG	FO if tillage operations are less than 8" and ridges are formed using cultivation sweeps; CRS if tillage operations are more than 8" or ridges are formed using bedding or lifting equipment.

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NHCP	Residue Management, Seasonal (Ac.) (344) – Using plant residues to protect cultivated fields during critical erosion periods.	Practice attempts to retain crop residues on soil surface after crop harvest. Non-soil disturbing	NG	FO
NHCP	Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats (Ac.) (643) – Restoring and managing rare and declining habitats and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity.	Manipulating a site to restore the microsystem that is needed for habitation by associated wildlife and plant species	PG	FO
FOTG	Riparian Forest Buffer (Ac.) (391) – A riparian forest buffer is an area consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that function as vegetated ecosystems that are located adjacent to waterbodies and watercourses.	Generally, previously cleared land that has been cropped or pastured is planted to trees or other vegetation using a mechanical tree planter or hand planting equipment	PG	FO
FOTG	Roof Runoff Structure (No.) (558) – A facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of runoff water from roofs.	The placement of gutters on the roof eaves and the disposal of the water across the land, away from the building or other nearby structure	NG	FO
FOTG	Sediment Basin (No.) (350) – A basin constructed to collect and store sediment and debris.	Earthwork generally completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate and place fill to form a berm, dam or pit	G	CRS
FOTG	Shallow Water Development and Management (Ac.) (646) – The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife.	Use of structures to impound and manage shallow water areas	G	CRS
FOTG	Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (No.) (632) – A filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to separate a portion of solids from a liquid waste stream.	Installation of a filtration or screening device, settling tank, settling basin, or settling channel used to separate a portion of solids from a liquid waste stream	G	CRS
FOTG	Spoil Spreading (Ac.) (572) – Disposal of excavated materials from a drainage ditch or irrigation canal by spreading the surplus over adjacent land.	Disposal of excavated materials from a drainage ditch or irrigation canal by spreading the surplus over adjacent land	PG	FO

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FOTG	Spring Development (No.) (574) – Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities.	Earthwork generally completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate and place fill to form a berm, dam or pit	G	CRS
FOTG	Stream Crossing (No.) (578) – A stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles.	Installation of a stabilized area or structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles	G	CRS
FOTG	Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Ft.) (580) – Using vegetation or structures to stabilize and protect banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion.	These areas are generally disturbed by high velocity water flows across the landscape. Area affected may be artificial or natural	G	CRS
FOTG	Stripcropping (Ac.) (585) – Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands on the contour to reduce water erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop or fallow or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop.	Normal farm activity using normal farming equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	Structure for Water Control (No.) (587) – A structure in an irrigation, drainage, or other water management systems that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, or maintains a desired water surface elevation.	Usually consists of a pipe or weir with a movable gate. The structure is installed into an earthen embankment.	G	CRS
FOTG	Subsurface Drain (Ft.) (606) – A conduit, such as tile, pipe, or tubing, installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water.	A pipe is installed 12 inches to five feet below the soil surface using a backhoe or trenching machine	G	CRS
FOTG	Surface Drainage, Field Ditch (Ft.) (607) – A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field.	Can be constructed using a tractor-mounted grading blade or small dozer. Ditch can be 12 - 24 inches deep or more and 12 to 30 inches or more wide.	G	CRS

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FOTG	Surface Drainage, Main or Lateral (Ft.) (608) – An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed size and grade.	Generally constructed using construction equipment such as a backhoe or excavator	G	CRS
FOTG	Terrace (Ft.) (600) – An earth embankment or a ridge and channel constructed across the slope at a suitable spacing and with an acceptable grade.	Soil is pushed up and down hill into a berm 18-30 inches high or more and 6-20 feet wide or more. A 6-12 inch channel is cut uphill of the terrace.	G	CRS
FOTG	Treatment of Poultry Litter with Alum (Ac.) (629) – Addition of aluminum sulfate to poultry litter.	Addition of aluminum sulfate to poultry litter	NG	FO
FOTG	Tree/Shrub Establishment (Ac.) (612) – To set tree seedlings or cuttings in the soil.	Trees are planting on a 10 ft by 10 foot or lessor density, generally using tractor pulled mechanical planter that mimics normal farm tillage operation. Trees can be hand planted.	PG	FO
FOTG	Underground Outlet (Ft.) (620) – A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet.	A pipe is installed 12 inches to five feet below the soil surface using a backhoe or trenching machine	G	CRS
FOTG	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (Ac.) (645) – Retaining, creating, or managing areas, other than wetland, for food and shelter for wildlife.	May entail the plating of food plots or placement of bush piles for habitat. Varies by site, but generally non-intrusive.	NG	FO
NHCP	Use Exclusion (Ac.) (472) – Excluding livestock from an area not intended for grazing or to protect an area from excessive erosion or nutrient enrichment.	The actual operation is management and control of livestock although may require support practices such as fence and/or water facilities	NG	FO
FOTG	Waste Facility Cover (No.) (367) – A fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste treatment or storage facility.	Installation of a fabricated rigid, semi-rigid, or flexible membrane over a waste treatment or storage facility	NG	FO
FOTG	Waste Field Storage (No.) (749) – Temporary stacking of manure/litter outside under a non-structural cover.	Temporary stacking of manure/litter outside under a non-structural cover	NG	FO

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Matrix Designation	Who determines potential effect \1,\2\
FOTG	Waste Storage Facility (No.) (313) – A waste storage impoundment made by constructing a pond (embankment and/or excavated pit or dugout), or by fabricating a structure.	Usually constructed of earth materials using heavy construction equipment, or the placement of a concrete structure or other storage vessel	G	CRS
FOTG	Waste Treatment (No.) (629) – The mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment of agricultural waste.	The mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment of agricultural waste	PG	CRS
FOTG	Waste Treatment Lagoon (No.) (359) – An impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste.	Heavy construction equipment is used to excavate soil at least 10 feet deep. Soil is placed along top and shaped into a berm.	G	CRS
FOTG	Waste Utilization (Ac.) (633) – Using agricultural waste or other waste on land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving soil and plant resources.	Collection and surface application of collected manures, bedding material and other biodegradable products safe for land application. Some waste is injected or incorporated to normal tillage depths.	NG	FO
FOTG	Wastewater Treatment Strip (Ac.) (635) – A treatment component of an agricultural waste management system consisting of a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation.	Installation of a treatment component of an agricultural waste management system consisting of a strip or area of herbaceous vegetation	NG	FO
FOTG	Water and Sediment Control Basin (No.) (638) – An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor water courses to form a sediment trap and a water detention basin.	Constructed using heavy construction equipment. However, the sites are almost always severely degraded from erosion. Soil is collected from surrounding site and placed into an embankment 2 - 6 feet high. An underground outlet is almost always installed in conjunction with this practice.	G	CRS
FOTG	Water Well (No.) (642) – A well constructed or improved to provide water for irrigation, livestock, wildlife, or recreation.	Wells are generally constructed by driving 2 - 12 inch metal casings into the ground 20 to over 200 feet deep. The disturbed area is usual less than 16 sq. ft.. Some wells are hand dug.	PG	CRS - reference site maps

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Matrix Designation	Who determines potential effect \1,\2\
FOTG	Watering Facility (No.) (614) – A device (tank, watering facility, or other watertight container) for providing animal access to water.	Installation of a device (tank, watering facility, or other watertight container) for providing animal access to water	PG	FO if disturbance confined to previously tilled depth; CRS if otherwise
FOTG	Well Decommissioning(No.) (351) – The sealing and permanent closure of a water well no longer in use.	The sealing and permanent closure of a water well no longer in use	PG	CRS - reference site maps
FOTG	Wetland Creation (Ac.) (658) – The creation of a wetland on a site that is historically non-wetland.	The creation of a wetland on a site that is historically non-wetland	G	CRS
FOTG	Wetland Restoration (Ac.) (657) – Construction or restoration of a wetland facility to provide the hydrological and biological benefits of a wetland.	Usually consists of other practices such as tree planting, dike construction or placement of water control structures to accomplish objectives. These actions strive to re-create the natural hydro-period of a wetland before it was drained or degraded.	G	CRS
FOTG	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (Ac.) (644) – Retaining, creating, or managing wetland habitat for wildlife.	Usually managing other practices that effect habitat and hydro-period. Applies to existing wetland area.	PG	CRS
FOTG	Wildlife Watering Facility (No.) (648) – Constructing, improving, or modifying watering places for wildlife.	Heavy construction equipment is used to excavate and shape soil	G	CRS
NHCP	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Ft.) (380) – A belt of tree or shrubs established next to a farmstead or feedlot.	Planting of two or more rows of trees using hand tools or mechanical tree planter	PG	CRS reference site maps
	NOTE			
	1 FO visual observation requires that at least 50% of the ground surface must be visible.			
	2 FO means field office employee trained in cultural resources identification and review. FO employee must have completed the module training and planning certification training.			